

**Section VI - Toxicological properties**

<u>Route of entry</u>	Skin contact	(X)
	Skin absorption	( )
	Eye contact	(X)
	Inhalation	(X)
	Ingestion	( )

Effects of acute exposure

**Formaldehyde** - vapour can cause severe irritation to nose, throat and windpipe. Tingling in the nose and back of throat occurs at about 2-3 ppm. Irritation of the eye may occur at about 0.2 ppm for Formaldehyde vapour. Tingling of the eye occurs in most people at 2-3 ppm and tears at 4-5 ppm. Profuse and intolerable tearing occurs about 10 ppm.

**Wood dust** - may cause irritation to the eyes, mouth, throat and skin. It may also cause nasal dryness, irritation and obstruction. Various species of wood dust can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.

Effects of chronic exposure

**Formaldehyde** - 2A carcinogen, suspected of carcinogenic potential for humans based on limited epidemiological evidence and on results of carcinogenic testing in animal studies. Chronic exposure may cause respiratory irritation, chronic obstruction of the airways and impaired lung function.

**Wood dust** - depending on species, may cause dermatitis on prolonged, repetitive contact, may cause respiratory sensitization after prolonged exposure to elevated dust levels. IARC classifies wood dust as a carcinogen to humans (Group 1). This classification is based primarily on IARC's evaluation of increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust. IRAC did not find sufficient evidence to associate cancers of the oropharynx, hypopharynx, lung, lymphatic and hematopoietic systems, stomach, colon or rectum with exposure to wood dust.